The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,275.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage	Rs.	52 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage	„	28 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town including postage	„	16 0
For one month, delivered in Town including postage	„	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„	0 4
Back Numbers	„	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs.	1 0
Repetition	„	2 0
First insertion, each line	„	0 6
Second insertion	„	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	„	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	„	1 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DYSON—March 23rd, at Mount Etan, Mazagon, the wife of Mr. S. W. Dyson, of a son.

BENGAL.

Births.

ROBERTS—March 10th, at Jullundur, the wife of Captain W. E. B. Roberts, D. D., H. M.'s 45th Regiment Sikh Infantry, of a daughter still-born.

Marriage.

O'DONEL—BALL—March 13th, at Barrackpore, by the Rev. C. Garbett, Lieutenant C. O'Donel, Bengal Staff Corps, to Henrietta Ann, only child of the late Harry Ball, Esq., Kent.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingy, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowrit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	Arrive Bussorah	Leave Bussorah	Arrive Bombay
„ Muscat	„ 8th	22nd	„ Kowrit	„ 29th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	„ 11th	25th	„ Bushire	„ 2nd	6th
„ Lingy	„ 12th	26th	„ Lingy	„ 3rd	7th
„ Bahrein	„ 14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	„ 5th	11th
„ Bushire	„ 16th	30th	„ Muscat	„ 9th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	„ 17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P. Commander, R. Taunton, will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call at Kurrachee carrying Passengers only.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsar, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on	19th and 29th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 709 tons, 140 H. P. A. Cottier, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer usually punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the stillness is made upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„ Carwar	2	„ Bimlipatam	4
„ Mangalore	3	„ Cocoanada	5
„ Cannanore	4	„ Madras	9
„ Calicut	5	„ Negapatam	11
„ Cochin	7	„ Galle	14
„ Tuticorin	9	„ Colombo	15
„ Galle	7	„ Tuticorin	29
„ Negapatam	24	„ Cochin	16
„ Madras	26	„ Calicut	17
„ Cocoanada	27	„ Cannanore	18
„ Vizagapatam	28	„ Mangalore	19
„ Bimlipatam	29	„ Carwar	21
Arrive Calcutta	30	Arrive Bombay	23

* Morning. † Evening.

The steam ship "ASIA," 1,950 tons, 350 H. P., C. Bayly, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 1st April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 16th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

For this route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 16th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. Nicol & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Tuesday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Compta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	„ Thursday.
Cochin	Arr. Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 31st March, at 11 A. M.

J. A. Shepherd, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to and from Mandavee THREE TIMES A MONTH, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following dates:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. 1st, 10th & 20th.	Mandavee	Dep. 6th, 16th & 26th
Varawal	„ 3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Dwarka	„ 6th, 16th & 26th
Mangrole	„ 3rd, 13th & 23rd.	Pore Bunder	„ 7th, 17th & 27th
Pore Bunder	„ 4th, 14th & 24th.	Mangrole	„ 7th, 17th & 27th
Dwarka	„ 4th, 14th & 24th.	Varawal	„ 8th, 18th, & 28th
Mandavee	Arr. 5th, 15th & 25th.	Bombay	„ 9th, 19th, & 29th

The Steamer "MAHARAJ" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on the 1st April, at 3 P. M.

J. A. Shepherd, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from Goa, calling at the undermentioned intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Wednesday P.M.	Goa	Dep. Monday A.M.
Harnee	„ Thursday A.M.	Vingorla	„ Monday P.M.
Vingorla	„ Thursday P.M.	Malwan	„ Monday P.M.
Jyghur	„ Thursday P.M.	Jytapore	„ Tuesday A.M.
Ratnaghyrry	„ Friday A.M.	Ratnaghyrry	„ Tuesday P.M.
Jytapore	„ Friday A.M.	Jyghur	„ Wednesday A.M.
Malwan	„ Friday P.M.	Umjuwell	„ Wednesday A.M.
Vingorla	„ Saturday A.M.	Harnee	„ Wednesday A.M.
Goa	Arr. Saturday A.M.	Bombay	Arr. Wednesday P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 28th March, at 9 A. M.

J. A. Shepherd, Manager.

Apollo Street, 24th March 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£14 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class	9 5 0	Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	5 5 0	

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of Stearns, Hobart & Co.,

Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

STEAM TO ADEN AND JEDDO.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "LORD CLYDE," as above, on the 26th instant.

For Freight or Passage (natives only) apply to the Company's Office.

J. A. Shepherd, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 6th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Iron Ship Company's (Ld.) new and magnificent Ship "HYDRABAD," (considered by competent judges the finest merchant ship afloat), J. Hadley, R.N.R., Commander, to sail about the 31st March, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply at the Company's Office.

J. A. Shepherd, Manager.

Apollo Street, 8th March 1866.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE A I S. S. "TYNMOUTH," Captain Foster, R. N., will sail about the 28th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

David Sassoon & Co.

9th March 1866.

FOR HAVRE.

THE fine Ship "MATILDA ATHELING," Captain Power, has the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged, will proceed with all despatch to the above Port. For particulars of Freight, &c., apply to

Ewart, Latham & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th February 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class	£35	Railway Transit in Egypt.

TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	
Second Class	£25	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,350 Tons, Captain Hancom, will be despatched about 4th April.

EXTRA STEAMER.

The steam ship "KOENA," 1600 tons, Captain Baldwin, will be despatched on the 7th April, for first class passengers only apply to the undersigned.

Stearns, Hobart & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

THE fast sailing ship "THALATTA," Captain Gardiner, to have quick dispatch for Liverpool, has superior accommodation for passengers at moderate rates. Apply to Captain Gardiner on board, or to

Stearns, Hobart & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Mahalukshmi*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Corney will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

Rennie, Scovell & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Planet*, Nattrass, Commander, from London, are requested to sign the Average Bond now being circulated, and to take delivery of their Goods at once. Failing their doing so, Captain Nattrass will be compelled to land the Cargo without further notice, as the Ship is leaking from damage sustained from grounding on the Prongs while entering the Harbour.

Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,
Agents Ship *Planet*.

7th March 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Tythonus*, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats alongside for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the ship's deck.

Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,
Agents for Captain Murray.

Bombay, 17th March 1866.

WE have REMOVED THIS DAY our Establishment from No 6, to No. 5, Modow Street.

Bombay, 19th March 1866. Rosselet & Co.

THE ORIGINAL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, after a BRILLIANT TOUR of unprecedented success through Calcutta, Madras, and the North West Provinces, will have the honour to commence their FAREWELL CONCERTS in Bombay, at the Grant Road Theatre on or about

APRIL FIRST.

☞ For particulars see future Advertisements.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—THE EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Corporation, advertised for this afternoon, is POSTPONED to MONDAY next, the 26th instant.

By order,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

19th March 1866.

LOST, a small black and tan TERRIER BITCH, ears uncut, and small brown spot over each eye, answers to the name of "FAN." A REWARD will be given to any one who returns her to Mr. WHATLEY, Malabar Hill, or Dean Lane, Fort.

INDIAN BRANCH
OF
REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (LIMITED).
Temporary Offices,
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

23rd March 1866. HENRY M. COLLINS, Agent.

MAHABLESHWUR ANNUAL SALE OF BUILDING SITES.—Applications for BUILDING SITES should be addressed to the Superintendent before the 1st of May, about which date the annual sale of the rights of occupancy of sites will be held by Auction.

The number of available Sites is rapidly decreasing.

HENRY COOK, M. D., Superintendent.

Mahableshwur, 19th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHARES in this Bank, upon which the THIRD CALL has not been paid, have been FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAMUEL W. READ, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 22nd March 1866.

TENDERS are required for BUILDING FOUNDATIONS for an ICE HOUSE on the west side of Colaba Causeway for Messrs. TUDOR & Co. Plans, Specifications, &c., may be seen, and bills of quantities obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

Messrs Tudor & Co do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no Tenders will be received after the 28th instant.

Scott, McClelland & Co.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SIXTH CALL OF Rs. 100 PER SHARE.—Shareholders in this Company were required to pay a SIXTH CALL of Rupees ONE HUNDRED per SHARE on or before the 15th instant, in accordance with a Circular Notice dated 31st ultimo forwarded by Post. Further Notice is hereby given, that unless the said Call be paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before THURSDAY the 5th day of April next, the Shares in respect of which such Call was made will be liable to be forfeited.

By order,
A. Cumming, Secretary.

TENDERS are required for the EXCAVATION of MATERIAL and LOADING the Company's BARGES at ELEPHANTA, UNLOADING at COLABA and DEPOSITING the MATERIALS in BACK BAY. Full particulars can be learned by application to the Company's Engineers.

Each Tender to be marked "ELEPHANTA TENDER," and to be lodged on or before 15th April with

George Whitley, for Secretaries,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

23rd March 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE—The SIXTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 200 per Share (making Rs. 1,400 called up) has been made payable at the Offices of the Company on or before the 4th April 1866. If paid between that day and the 11th, Interest will be charged at 6 per cent.

At 18 per cent. if not paid before the 18th.
At 24 per cent. ditto ditto 25th.

The Report has been addressed to all Shareholders, and if not received can be had on application.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th March 1866.

THE BOMBAY & KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Association will be held at the Registered Office on FRIDAY the 6th April next, at 2 P. M., when at the requisition of certain Shareholders the following Proposition will be submitted:—

1. That Clauses 49 and 50 should be amended by inserting that instead of a Shareholder holding 50 Shares to qualify him to be a Director, a Shareholder holding 20 Shares will be eligible to the Office of Director, provided that the same number of Shares have been registered in the Register of Shareholders for three weeks instead of three months.

The Meeting will then be continued and the following Propositions submitted by the Liquidators:

1. That the affairs of the Association be voluntarily wound up.

2. That two Liquidators be appointed and remuneration fixed.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received on the 31st March 1866 at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rupees 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied can be seen, and further particulars known, by personal application at the Office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,
C. Stuart, Post Master.

General Post Office, 19th March 1866.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls Canning and Elgin, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, Sir John Lawrence, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts	each.	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts	„	10 0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts	„	10 8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts	„	12 8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts	„	10 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits ...	„	20 0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits ...	„	20 0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits	„	20 0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars	per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians	each.	4 12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians	„	4 12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians	„	4 0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers	„	6 0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks	per doz.	20 0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ...	„	11 0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.		
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings	each.	3 8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves...	per pair.	2 12
White Kid Gloves	„	1 12
Dog Skin Gloves	„	2 12
Buck and Doe Gloves.	„	3 12
The Universal Scarf, ...	each.	4 12
The Royal Scarf for Pin or Ring	„	4 8
The Windsor Scarf	„	2 12
The Derby Scarf...	„	4 8
The Diamond Scarf	„	4 4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a waste piece of LAND, formerly occupied by Machbivalas huts, situate between the Public Road and the river near the Dutch Bunder in Nanpoora, Surat, measuring about 1,250 square yards, and subject to a Ground Rent of Rs. 132-12-7 to Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Surat Municipal Office, on the 10th April 1866, during Office hours, unless previously disposed by private sale.

J. M. DUFF,
Acting Magte. and Prest. M. Committee.

THE OFFICE of the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) has been THIS DAY REMOVED to the ELPHINSTONE BUILDINGS, opposite Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Bombay, 19th March 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1856.

B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—CONSECRATION OF THE TOWER OF SILENCE AT GUNDAVIE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that for the accommodation of Parsees and others attending the above Ceremony, the Down Train leaving Bombay at 6-0 A. M., and the Up Train leaving Ahmedabad at 6-0 P. M. on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th March, will call at Umulsar Station to set down and take up First and Second Class Passengers only.

By order,
J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th March 1866.

E. I. PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that those Shares on which only Rs. 1,050 have been paid, and which are liable to the further Call of Rs. 150, will be FORFEITED, if this sum with interest at 18 per cent. per annum be not paid before the 24th inst. The Report of the Company is printed, and can be had on application if not received.

By order,
ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

19th March 1866.

THE MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICES of the above Company have been REMOVED to No. 3, Forbes Street.

It is requested that, for the present, all Communications be addressed to the Directors of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

For the Board of Directors,
R. L. TAYLOR, Chairman.

Bombay, 12th March 1866.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty on the Shares is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 29th Dec. 1865.

WITH reference to the following Advertisement appearing in TO-DAY'S Newspapers, viz:—

"The business carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. since 31st August 1865, will henceforth be carried on by me in the name of MACINDOE, PENNEY & Co.

"C. C. PENNEY."

6th March 1866.

The undersigned HENRY ROGERS gives Notice that such Advertisement was issued without his authority or consent, and that Mr. C. C. PENNEY has no right to carry on business as he proposes.

HENRY ROGERS.

Bombay, 7th March 1866.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Shareholders holding ALLOTMENT PAPERS or PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are requested to send them in and to have them exchanged for SHARE CERTIFICATES.

R. BALCRUSTNA, Manager.

7, Church Lane, 5th March 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR RINGS, GUARD RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Just received a stock of Gentleman and Ladys' walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

Nearly Nine Hundred Pages.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, 26th MARCH.

FOR the Benefit of Mr. JOHN WESSELY.

Grand and surprising Representations by PROFESSOR VANEK & Co., Grand Wizard of the North, Artist to His Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, Extraordinary and Wonderful Magical Experiments of the ELECTRIC CANON, or Mr. Wessely here, Mr. Wessely there, Mr. Wessely everywhere.

The Electric Canon is one of the most wonderful and modern experiments in Magic, never before seen or done in India. Mr. Wessely will enter the Canon, and immediately on being fired off, will appear in propria personæ.

Cards of Admission.

Dress Circle (Family Tickets to admit three)	Rs.	15
Dress Circle (Single Tickets)	„	5
Dress Circle (for Children under 8 years)	„	3
Stalls	„	4
Gallery	„	3
Pit	„	2

Doors open at 8 o'clock; Performance to commence at 8-45.

☞ Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, and at the Theatre, on the evening of performance.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil. J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED), (near the Custom House, Marine Street).—This Company is prepared to WAREHOUSE GOODS and to issue WARRANTS for the same. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

9th March 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—TENDERS will be received up to the 29th instant for the CONSTRUCTION of a CANAL and LOCK GATES on the property of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited).

Plans, Specifications, &c., can be seen between the hours of 10 and 4 daily at the Office, No. 41, Mount Road, Goruphdevey. H. BROOKE, General Manager.

21st March 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—

150	Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
100	Bbls Flour,
200	Do. Rosin,
300	Cases Naptha,
100,000	feet Lumber.

FOR SALE to arrive by

ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

BY LAST OVERLAND MAIL.—Ladies' and Girls' Black Cashmere Boots, Morocco Shoes and Slippers. Gents' Plain and Patent Leather Boots.

N. B.—In Stock, Silvered Glass Plates, 22 by 16, 24 by 18, 48 by 24, and 50 by 36 inches.

Every requisite for Engineers and Architects.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

23, Apollo Street, 15th March 1866.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS.—Fresh supply received from Crosse and Blackwell:—Hams, Cheeses, Salted Salmon, and Herrings in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon, Game and Pork Pies, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Jams, Jellies, Sauces, Biscuits, and other Stores.

15th March 1866. S. D'ESPERANCE.

THE undersigned have on sale at their Godown a large quantity of BLASTERING GUN POWDER of the best quality, and PATENT FUZE, on the following Price:—

BLASTERING GUN POWDER at 14 Rs. per cwt.
PATENT FUZE ..... at 60 Rs. per Barrel.

Heptoolla Allybhoy & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, No. 7, Apollo Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifled and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP between us, the undersigned, HENRY ROGERS and CHARLES CAMPBELL PENNEY, under the name and firm of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 31st day of August last, and that no further business will be carried on under that name and firm from this date.

HENRY ROGERS.
C. C. PENNEY.

Bombay, 5th March 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for this instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements are in hand to be made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture. The first number appeared on the first Saturday in March.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will commence and run after THURSDAY the 22nd instant, to ply STEAM FERRIES across the Harbour daily, stopping at the following Bunders:—

Panwell Ferry.	*Nagotna Ferry.*
From Boree Bunder	From Boree Bunder.
To Oorunir.	To Karunja.
„ Oolwa.	„ Oolwa.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

A CONSIDERABLE business was transacted this day in New Elphinstones, which rose from 120 to 200 and close firm at 190 premium; Backbays advanced from 4,300 to 4,500, and close very firm at that rate; Elphinstones close at 90 premium; Freres 475; Mazagons 1,100; United Victorias 2,050 per share; Bombay Bank shares 49 premium; Commercials 10 premium; Old Financials 3½ discount. Market steady.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 11/16d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d. to 2s. 1 15/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	99
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	214

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per. ct.		
5,00,000	500	50	15	Agra Bank	105 p ct premium
100,000	250	100	.....	Alliance Bank	50 p ct dis.
5,00,000	250	100	.....	Asiatic Banking Corp.	10 p ct pm.
.....	200	1.0	.....	Asiatic New Issue	25 p ct pm.
2,10,000	5,000	8,000	.....	Bank of Bengal	7,000 ₹ ct pm.
1,320,000	250	nil	.....	Bank of India	65 p ct dis.
10,15,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bombay Bank	49 p ct pm.
7,50,000	250	100	.....	Bombay City Bank	15 p ct dis.
1,000,000	25	15	.....	Bombay Peoples Bank	30 p ct dis.
2,00,000	200	200	4 p s	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	30 p ct dis.
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Share Brokers' Banking Company	50 p ct dis.
1,00,000	250	25	6	Central Bank	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	10	.....	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	(nothing in S China 60 p ct pm.
800,000	200	20	.....	China Bank	2 discount.
750,000	25	17	.....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	95 p ct premium.
1,000,000	250	250	10	Chamrovic Jutput	10 p ct pm.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	100 p ct pm.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London	50 p ct pm nm.
650,000	25	.....	.....	East Indian Bank	40 p ct dis.
4,00,000	1,000	25	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	6 per share.
600,000	250	100	.....	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	25 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200	.....	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk.	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	120	.....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6 p ct dis.
200,000	100	30	.....	London & Bombay Bk	3 p share.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	15	Madras Bank	105 p ct pm.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Corporation	165 p ct pm.
600,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	35 p ct dis.
750,000	200	100	.....	Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank	15 p ct pm nm.
.....	250	100	.....	Guzerat Bank	3 pm.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	100	.....	Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
750,000	500	100	Rs. 4	Bom. General Credit & Finan. Cor.	6 p ct dis.
600,000	500	200	.....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	50 p ct. dis.
1200000	400	10	.....	Financial Assoc. of India and China	
1,200,000	400	100	.....	Do. New Capital	34 p ct discount.
1,200,000	400	100	.....	Grand Imperial Co.	97 Rs. per share.
80,000	400	20	.....	Mofussil Financial Association	
	400	50	.....	Oriental Financial Association	
6,00,000	400			Peninsular Financial Corporation Ltd.	No quotations.
800,000	500	50		Universal Bank & Finan. Cor.	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	4,500 pm.
1,800,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Bhimjeeree Land Co.	20 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100	.....	New Do.	100 premium.
2,000,000	1,000	4,000	.....	Freer Land Co.	127 p ct pm.
110,50	2,000	900	.....	House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Maragon Land and Reclamation Co.	1,100 per share.
.....	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning	300 pm.
.....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	2,950 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.	225 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Princeof W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	.....	Victoria Steam Ship & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
.....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans		Rs. 90
" " "	Bonds	1852-53	" 93
" " "	Co.'s	1835-36	" "
" " "	"	1845-46	" " 884
" " "	"	1854-55	" "
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan		1856-57	" 1023
Five per cent. Public Works Loan		1854-55	" 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.			" 103

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10
Spanish Dollars	"	325
Carolus	"	326
Mexican Dollars	"	320
German Crowns	"	240
Five-Franc Pieces	"	323
Bar Silver	"	197
Gold Leaf	"	15-1-1

PRICE CURRENT, 23rd March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Dholleras (April and May)	"	460 to 465
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	"	460 to 465
Surat and Broach (New)	"	455 to 460
Forebunder (New)	"	430 to 435
Veeraval (New)	"	420 to 425
Khandeish (New)	"	435 to 440
Dharwar (now ready)	"	420 to 425
Hingholghaut (New)	"	465 to 470
Oomrawutee Ackote (New)	"	450 to 452

The following statistics of the Bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date, for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 28th February, 1866.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From New South Wales	12,63,935	2,00,000
" France		12,25,000
" China	78,750	8,19,175
" Ceylon	11,32,930	6,88,090
" Suez	7,500	1,00,000
" Persian Gulf	12,49,100	86,22,300
" Persian Gulf Steamer	23,500	38,800
" Malabar British		4,200
" Penang & Singapore	5,50,000	1,01,000
" Aden	2,500	40,000
Total for the week	43,14,015	1,12,40,475
Previously Imported in the year 1866	1,05,76,951	6,57,34,599
Total from 1st Jan. to 28th February 1866	1,48,90,976	7,69,75,074
Ditto 1865	86,79,525	1,14,90,198
Increase Rupees	62,11,451	6,54,84,666

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Cutch	27,600	22,500
" Concan British		33,000
" Guzerat British	6,664	2,000
" Persian Gulf		6,000
" Bengalee	3,000	62,850
" Goa, Demaun & Diu		9,600
" Malabar British	12,800	66,000
" South Canara	8,100	76,000
" North Canara		23,000
Total for the week	58,164	3,06,950
Previously exported in the year 1866	27,18,846	59,39,447
Total from 1st Jan. to 28th February 1866	27,77,010	62,46,397
Ditto 1865	13,33,398	83,45,268
Increase Rupees	14,43,612 Decr.	20,98,871

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 23.

Beamish, Major E. S., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Calcutta.
Westropp, Lieutenant Colonel R. M., Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.
Reid, Captain A. T., Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.
Pelly, Lieutenant Colonel R., Staff Corps, on duty, from Persian Gulf.
Collins, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Goona.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 23.

Montgomerie, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Ootacamund.
Pope, Captain R., Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ootacamund.
Collins, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 22nd March.

Brigadier General Pelly, Commanding Neemuch Brigade, is transferred to the Nusseerabad Brigade.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

MAR. 23 Tilly (S)..... ..Malt ..Cochin, March 17.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED

Per B. C. and R. S. N. Co's S. S. *Tilly*.—Mr. Vance Trotwell Mr. Percival, Mr. Jairam Sett, and brother, Rev. Dr. Mullens, Major Cott.

The British ship *John Benyon*, J. S'lich, bound to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Aden*, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship *Star of the North*, for Liverpool.
S. S. *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL—March 16th, ships *Washington* and *Enterpe*.
DEPARTURES.—March 13th, steamer *Indus*, ships *Alison Chizer*, *City of Berlin*, *Indian Empire*, and a barque (numbers undistinguishable).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

FOR SALE, four large GLASS SHOW-CASES, suitable for the center of Shops.
One ditto ditto suitable for a Library. Apply to ROSSELET & Co.

WANTED, a NATIVE CORRESPONDENT, who thoroughly understands English and can speak Gujerati. Salary Rs. 70 or 80 per mensem, according to abilities. Address "Z." care of the Bandora Station Master.

TO LET, in Poona, a HOUSE for 12 months or season, in East Street. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—A small quantity of very superior FLOUR at moderate rates. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Old Police Office, Forbes Street.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866.

NOTICE.—The Offices of the WESTERN INDIA FINANCE AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) have been removed to No. 23, Apollo Street. A. W. ORD,
Bombay, 23rd March 1866. Managing Director.

WOULDHAM CEMENT, of the best and most durable description, is supplied by the undersigned on very advantageous terms. Apply at the Office of NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT.
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a NATIVE ASSISTANT. Must be a good writer and have a knowledge of Book-keeping and Accounts. Apply, with Testimonials, to No. 64, Office of this Paper.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866.

S. S. "KOINA," with Overland Cargo, ex "ISIS," having arrived, Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading at the Office of the undersigned, and to take delivery of their Goods from the Custom House Bunder.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd March 1866. Treasurers and Managers.

FOR SALE shortly expected, per *City of Madras*, a GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON BUNGALOW, divided into three compartments, with two Bath-rooms attached, projecting Verandah all round, and supported on highly carved and fluted Pillars.
For plan and further particulars apply to the undersigned. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

ઇસ્ટ ઇન્ડીઆ પ્રેસ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE.—The FIFTH INSTALMENT of Rs. 150 per SHARE, must be paid THIS DAY with Interest at 18 per cent. from the 22nd December 1865, otherwise the Shares will absolutely revert to the Company.
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT EGUTPOORA.—On THURSDAY the 5th April, at 4 P. M., Messrs. FORBES & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their Rooms, in Marine Street, a piece of GROUND at Egutpoora, containing 3 acres, with a small Bungalow thereon, lately belonging to Mr. W. Butt, by him sold to Mr. B. H. Gamp. The Property is well situated on a hill near the Railway Station, and is subject to an annual rent of Rs. 15 to Government. For further particulars information may be made to the Auctioneers, or to W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., Solicitor.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock
THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF THIS AFTERNOON
WILL CONTAIN

LEADING ARTICLES:—
The Political Philosopher in the House of Commons.
The Land Question.
Justice in the Mofussil.
The *Bombay Gazette* and Mr. Goldwin Smith.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS:—
English News.
The Government of Alien Races.
The Negro in the West Indies.
The Afghans and their Poetry; &c. &c.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK,
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING, & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. " 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL

The Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Golconda*, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th March, at 7 A.M. An extra packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of ¼ annas for each letter that must be prepaid by stamps until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 30th March at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet of late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 1st prox.

The Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MARCH 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon, Saturday ...31st 9h. 22m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Lunar Dist.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	24	Mars sets at 6-33 P.M.	6 2	6 11	4 42	5 19	
Sun.	25	Annunciation—Lady Day —Palm Sunday.	6 1	6 11	6 2	6 44	
Mon.	26	Mercury at greatest elongation 18° 44' E.-8-24 P.M.	6 1	6 11	7 21	7 56	
Tues.	27	Saturn rises at 8-4 P.M.	6 0	6 11	8 26	8 53	
Wed.	28	Day breaks at 5-52 A.M.	5 59	6 12	9 19	9 39	
Thurs.	29	Twilight ends at 6-49 P.M.	5 58	6 12	10 0	10 19	
Fri.	30	Good Friday.	5 57	6 13	10 37	10 54	

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"

A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Mar. 6	KURRACHEE	Mar. 17
AKA	Mar. 17	LAHORE	Mar. 14
ALLAHABAD	Mar. 16	LONDON	Feb. 19
AUSTRALIA	Jan. 26	MAURITIUS	Feb. 16
ALEXANDRIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	Mar. 17
BANGALORE	Mar. 17	MALTA	Feb. 23
CALCUTTA	Mar. 17	MOCHA	Mar. 10
CAPE	Jan. 18	OOTACAMUND	Mar. 15
CEYLON	Mar. 2	OOTOR	Mar. 16
COCHIN	Feb. 24	PENANG	Feb. 25
DELHI	Mar. 17	PUNJAUB	Mar. 14
FRANCE	Feb. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 1
HONGKONG	Feb. 15	SINGAPORE	Feb. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1866.

WE published a letter yesterday signed "Cornelius Nepos," which is somewhat remarkable in its way, and for which the public interests require a more conspicuous place than is assigned to it in the correspondence column. It had reference to the circumstance of a young gentleman of about 23 years of age, who enjoys the privilege of being nephew to the Chief Justice, holding no fewer than six lucrative appointments that yield him within a few rupees of Rs. 5,000 a month, a sum almost equal to the salary of the Chief Justice, considerably more than is paid to any of the other Judges, and equal to half the monthly allowance made to His Excellency the Governor himself, who has spent as long a period in the public service in India as this favoured young gentleman has lived. We refer, of course, to Mr. Orr, the Prothonotory, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the Chief Justice's Clerk, the Commissioner for taking Affidavits, the Sealer, and the Clerk of the Insolvent Court, for he is each and all of these. This journal has advocated too long and too earnestly the necessity of enhancing the remuneration of the servants of Government for its policy to be misunderstood in calling attention to an outrageous case of pluralism like Mr. Orr's, and indeed to a misuse of the public money of the grossest and most shameless character. We are by no means disposed to be querulous in reference to the salaries of public officials, but when a lad, who is little more than a couple of years out of his minority, if even so much, drops into appointments that in their aggregate equal pecuniarily some of the highest prizes in the State,—prizes reserved for long and tried service,—the favouritism is too scandalous for even the most partial to defend. Mr. Orr is not to blame in any way for his good luck, and if he can discharge the duties of the six offices he holds, he is very welcome to retain them. We are indifferent even as to whether or not it was ever intended that one man should hold them all; as the public are chiefly interested in this, that if one man can discharge the duties of the half dozen offices, they are very nearly sinecures and ought to be slumped together, and a fair and reasonable amount paid by way of salary for the combined duties. If Sir Matthew Sausse had possessed a large power of organisation, and an equal degree of patriotism, it might probably have occurred to him, that instead of appointing his nephew to so many lucrative posts, he would have better discharged his duty to the public by effecting a large and necessary retrenchment in these offices alone, if in no other. We may well conceive the disgust with which the officers of the Indian army, on their paltry allowances that scarcely enable them to live, and certainly do not enable them to live in the position in which their birth and profession ought to place them, will read of such a magnificent misapplication of the public funds as is implied in the case on which we are commenting. These are the men who have conquered India and who hold it; and but for whose presence Governor General and Judge would be swept from India within a week; but for whom every Englishman would have to decamp from these shores to-morrow, and yet, forsooth, a liberal and just government will pour its silver showers to the tune of Rs. 5,000 a month into the lap of a youth of three and twenty, while it allows gallant men who have grown grey in the service of their country, and who shall bear the scars of honourable wounds with them to the grave, to starve on pittances of Rs. 400, Rs. 600, or Rs. 800 a month. Mr. Orr, or anybody else, who holds his appointments, must be excessively useful to India when the country can afford to pay him out of its revenues to such an enormous extent. How handsomely it must estimate the services of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army when it pays him at much the same rate as it cheerfully and gratefully pays Mr Orr! As for Colonels, Majors and Captains of a dozen or thirty years standing, why should they not be content and happy on one-fifth or one-eighth part of what a grateful public freely pays for the services of this young man. But the fact is, there is a number of abuses in connection with the High Court which call for remedy, for in that aristocratic and liberal domain, the public money has a mysterious tendency to filter away in large salaries. Another functionary of the Court, for example, of nineteen years of age, was, a few months ago, pocketting Rs. 1,100 or Rs. 1,200 a month, and is now receiving about Rs. 1,000. A third not much older is doing the same. Now, the appointments require nothing but the utmost mediocrity of ability, and none of these young gentlemen has either experience or education to warrant so profuse an expenditure of the public money. It is thus, however, that a confiding country pays its boys and young men, while it rewards its heroes, whose strong right arms hold it, with a few beggarly rupees and a sermon upon economy! Mr. Justice Couch could not commence his career as Chief Justice better, than by bringing his common sense and a regard for decency to bear upon the Augean stable of the High Court.

NUMEROUS attacks have lately appeared in the papers, both in England and India, against the mode of procedure adopted in courts-martial. All the objections raised against these military tribunals—and there were many—were grounded on one general foundation, viz., that military officers were, as a rule, unread in the law, and that, consequently, grossacts of injustice were often perpetrated, which, supposing the trial to have been held by a civil court, would never have been permitted. It is not our intention, at present, to re-open the discussion. The question has occupied the attention of the powers that be, and we are content to wait the result. There is, however, another form of military court where a knowledge of the law, and a pretty accurate knowledge too, is essential. We allude to courts of request. At nearly all our large stations, European courts of request assemble monthly to investigate claims made by landlords, shop-keepers, and others, against Europeans residing in military cantonments. Now, if all parties alike could be summoned before such a court, their proceedings might at least have some show of justice. An European officer, indebted to a tradesman, can be summoned and forced to attend these courts, and he is bound by the award. Suppose, however, that by some means or other he becomes his landlord's creditor instead of debtor. He summons the native before the court, and, in answer to the summons, he gets an intimation that defendant does not come within the jurisdiction of the court, and that his only course is an appeal to the civil court. We know of a case in point. The landlord lived in Poona, and had two houses, one in cantonment limits, the other in the native town. When summoned he stated he resided in the latter, but, directly his interests required it, he came into cantonments, and took out a summons against an officer to appear before the very court which he himself had refused to acknowledge when summoned. Take another case. "A" is an officer, and "B" a tailor, residing in the native town of Poona. "A" is summoned by "B" before a court of requests, but, being anxious to settle the matter without appearing, sends for "B"; the tailor declines; application is made to the cantonment authorities; the man is sent for but refuses to come, he not being a resident of cantonment. "A," in consequence, is forced to appear as defendant, and the award being against him, though for a considerably smaller amount, his name goes up to the Commander-in-Chief, as an officer who has been forced to pay his debts by the power of the law. Now, we hold that these things ought not to be. If his creditors can summon an officer before a court of requests, which, we must remember, is an extremely cheap process, it is evident that an officer ought to be able to recover, in the same manner, any sum owing to him by natives, without running the risk of all the shifts and quibbles above detailed. It was surely never intended that these courts should prove a double protection to the native. Officers will scarcely ever go to law if they can help it, and, after all, why should they be put to such an unreasonable expense to recover a sum not exceeding Rs. 400, when a native can recover the same amount from him (supposing their positions reversed) at a merely nominal charge. But we have a still graver objection to urge against the award of these courts in some parts of India. Out of British territory, that is to say, where the cantonment is surrounded by independent States, an European court of requests may be called upon to settle cases between the natives of the bazaar. No matter how the debt was incurred, whether a loan, the result of a bankruptcy, or the break up of a firm, these officers are expected to inquire into and decide on the justness or otherwise of the claim. The sight of those long, oily, creased books, carefully tied together by string, and piled imposingly one upon another, is enough to make the members of the court despair before commencing their proceedings. The trial begins, and forthwith these ponderous volumes are unrolled, and page after page of accounts, are exposed to view. The interpreter is, and with reason, *nonplussed*. *Bagh-o-Bahar*, *Baital Pachesi*, or any other book, never contained such characters, as are now massed before his eyes; the plaintiff and defendant, moreover, begin jabbering in some unknown tongue; rules, opinions, native customs, laws of partnership, and what not, are quoted in support of the claim; swearing and cross-swearing, equivocation and evasion, all tend to confuse the court. Now, if in a court martial a knowledge of law has been found requisite, how much more is it necessary in cases like these? In the trial of a soldier the course is plain, the law of evidence a printed page in comparison to the evidence produced before these courts of request. In the former do not mistake, a portion of Colaba Causeway.

It may probably not be intended that that should actually be the case; nevertheless, it would be desirable to know how—part of the terminus being on one side of the Causeway and part on the other—the public road is to be preserved intact. But, even though it should be intended to leave the Causeway untouched, is there not a likelihood, from the fact of the railway property being on both sides, and from the fact of the Company running frequent trains to the edge of the harbour for the purposes of traffic (as we suppose it is sure to do) that we shall have the respective merits of overbridges and level crossings discussed in the course of a year or so with reference to that part of the Island? We throw out a hint on this point, thinking that it would be well to have it settled before the plans are finally adopted.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Private Telegram.

LONDON, 17TH MARCH, 5 P. M.

American receipts beginning to fall off.
Cotton very active, upward tendency.
Dhollera 17d.
Manchester market much improved.
Sold old Hinghunghat 17¼d, old Akote 16¾d.

By Indian Telegraph.

(Special for the Bombay Gazette.)

MADRAS, 20TH MARCH.

Extreme distress at Ganjam owing to the failure of the last harvest. Two thousand people are reported to be starving.

The Zemindars are providing for fifteen hundred. The Collector is appealing to the public on behalf of the remainder.

Provision is required for the next six months.

MADRAS, 22ND MARCH.

One Commissioner with a Medical Secretary, with increased pay, has been ordered to be appointed instead of the present Sanitary Commission in Madras, which is ordered to be dissolved.

CALCUTTA, 23RD MARCH.

Govt. Paper. { Four per cent., Rs. 11½ to 12 dis.
Five per cent., Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ pm.
Five & half per cent., Rs. 8½ to Rs. 8¾ pm.

Exchange, 2s. 1¾d.
Freights: Dead Weight, £1 5s. to £1 10s.
Jute, £22 to £2 3s. 9d.
Seeds, £22 5s.
Shirtings, Rs. 8-2 to Rs. 8-6.
Madapollams, Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 4-4.
Mule Twist, 9 as. 7 pies.
Market for Piece Goods, no change.
Market for Twist, quiet.

MADRAS, 22ND MARCH.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 7¾ premium.
Fives 2¾ premium.
Fours, 2¼ to 1¾ discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 1¾d.
Dead weight £1.
Light Freight 42 10s.
Shirtings, Rs. 8-2 to 8-3 fs. 6.
Interest on loans 10 per cent. Money Market demand limited.
40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 8-2.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle, Rs. 6-4.

MADRAS, 22nd March.
Steamer *India* from Calcutta in sight.
COCONADA, 22nd March.
Steamer *Governor Higginson* from Calcutta anchored.
BUSHIRE, 22nd March.
Mail Steamer *Penang* left for Bombay.
BIMLIPATAM, 22nd March.
Steamer *Madras* from Rangoon anchored.

BOMBAY.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

THE Band of the Rifles will not play on the Esplanade this evening, it being the Hindoo festival of Ram Navmi.

THE cases disposed of in the Small Cause Court yesterday possessed no public interest.

THERE were no cases of public interest disposed of on the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday.

THE S.S. *Comoria* will be despatched to the Persian Gulf on 3rd proximo, with mails and passengers, instead of the S.S. *Governor Higginson*.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held on board the *Alfred* as usual by the Rev. W. B. Keer, Harbour Chaplain, S. P. G., to-morrow (Sunday) at 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—The Faculty of Law will meet in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, to-day, at 4 P. M.; and the Syndicate will meet at half-past 4 P. M.

WE understand that the Hon'ble Mr. White does not retire finally from India. He has obtained six months' leave to proceed to England, and will return, we hope, with renewed health.

THE height of water in the Vehar Lake, for the week ending 17th instant, was 50 feet and six-tenths, and in the corresponding week during the last year it was 48 feet and one-tenth.

IN an important case, which is to be tried by the Principal Sudder Ameen of Surat in the course of next month, Mr. Anstey has been engaged by the plaintiff, and Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas for the defendant.

MR. JUSTICE COUCH intimated yesterday to the Bar that the Chief Justice would sit on the Original Side of the Court, at the beginning of next week, either on Monday or Tuesday, for the purpose of taking up cases which had previously been before him.

THE Rev. Dr. Mullens, the well-known missionary of Calcutta, will deliver a lecture on "Young Bengal" in the Hall of the Free General Assembly's Institution, Girgaum, on the evening of Monday the 26th instant, commencing at 8 o'clock. Both natives and Europeans are invited to attend.

INFORMATION was given to the police yesterday that the accountant's offices in the Medical Stores near the Secretariat had been broken open, and a gold ring, stone setting, a silver snuff-box, and some other articles, worth about Rs. 50, had been stolen. Three natives have been taken into custody on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 22nd and 6 P. M. of the 23rd March: max. 2 hours 45 minutes; min. 5 hours 5 minutes. The latest date of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 21st and the United Kingdom 22nd March. An error has been made in latest European dates by Indo-European line for 22nd read 20th.

A SHORT time ago the Moonsiff of Callian, Mr. Malcom drm Bhaskerjee, fined a Hindoo for contempt of Court, for laughing while under examination. A petition was presented by the Hindoo to the Judge of Tannah, R. H. Pinhey, Esq., for the fine to be remitted, which was rejected. The petition has come down to Bombay to present an appeal to the High Court Judges against the rejection of his petition by the District Judge.

A CORONER'S Jury was empannelled at Parell yesterday, concerning the death of a Hindoo lad, aged about five years, named Mahadoo. It appears that on Thursday last the deceased went out as a *quary* hole for the purpose of washing his hands. As he did not return home, his aunt went in search of him, and as the boy was in the habit of going to the quarry hole, she requested two persons to drive there for him, and on their doing so the body of the luckless boy was brought to view. Verdict—"Accidental death by drowning in a quarry hole."

A MAHOMEDAN named Shaik Khan, who appears to have escaped from the Nusseerabad mutiny, was apprehended on the 14th February last by four native policemen. Whilst they were taking him to Mr. Inspector Price, the man cut his throat. The policemen immediately conveyed him to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body of the deceased, and from the evidence of Mr. Anderson, chief apothecary of the hospital, it appears that the man was in a liquid opium eater, and that he was attacked with dysentry about twelve days ago. Mr. Anderson was of opinion that the deceased died of dysentry and not from the cutting of his throat. A verdict to this effect was recorded by the Coroner.

A LETTER from Aden, dated the 10th instant, informs us that there has lately been good news received from the Abyssinian Mission. H. M.'s *Lyra* had returned from Massowah, bringing intelligence that Mr. Rassam had been recognised by the King as the bearer of Queen Victoria's letter, that Theodorus had sent 400 of his mounted bodyguard to escort him to Gondar, and that on the arrival of all Mr. Rassam's messengers had been received with honour and distinction, gowns and presents having been given to each. The steamer *Victoria* is under orders to leave for Massowah on the 15th, to ascertain whether any other letters have been received from the Mission.—*Times of India.*

CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Bhanjee Moorar and Kessowjee Jeewan, two Hindoos, were brought before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, charged with cheating Rustomjee Carabhoy, by dishonestly inducing him to deliver Rs. 700. It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor, who is a money-lender, that on Monday last the prisoners went to his place of business, and producing some articles, which they alleged to be made of gold, induced him to lend them Rs. 700 on deposit. Two days afterwards his suspicions became aroused that all was not right, and on having the articles tested, he found they were made of brass. He gave information to the police, and the prisoners were apprehended. His Worship remanded them for a week.

YESTERDAY an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a Hindoo woman employed at the Back Bay Reclamation works. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Wilson, superintendent of works in the employ of the Company, that on the day previous, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he was at the bottom of the hill at Chowpatty, superintending the filling of strain of waggons of earth, which was being brought in baskets from the bank at the bottom of the hill. The deceased was employed in bringing one of the baskets. Just as she was about to put it on her head an alarm was raised that the earth had given way beneath a piece of boulder, weighing about 5 cwt, which was embedded on the hill about three feet above where the woman was standing. Instead of running to the left, as all the rest of the labourers did, she stood still, the boulder fell upon her, and rolled over her body and chest. She was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where she expired half an hour after her admission. The Coroner recorded the following verdict:—"Accidental death through the falling of a boulder at the Back Bay Reclamation works."

YESTERDAY a well dressed African woman charged two Banians

remove this restriction in future. It is an acknowledged fact that in acquiring a foreign language nothing conduces more towards the attainment of it than a mingling with the people who speak the language, it giving a command over it that cannot be so easily acquired by any other means; while by mingling with them more of their good breeding and manners are learnt practically. The longer such association is kept the better, and as this Institution is conducted by lady governesses; as it performs for imparting superior education to the girls of the higher classes, the girls might continue their education in this school, for any length of time.

Among the Board of lady visitors the names of two ladies, Mrs. M. F. Nesbit and Mrs. H. Scoble have been added; and here the Board beg to tender their best thanks to all those ladies who have manifested an interest in the school by visiting it during the past year. If all the lady visitors kindly make it convenient to visit the Institution even occasionally, it will be the means of doing a great deal of good. Perhaps it may not be generally known what are the functions of the honorary lady visitors, and for this purpose the Board cannot do better than quote here one of the rules on the subject:—

"The honorary lady visitors shall, as often as may be convenient to them, visit the Institution, watch and superintend the working of the school or schools, examine pupils and scholars, and look to the general requirements of the Institution so as to render it effective for all its purposes, and record their opinions and suggest improvements for the good of the Institution in the minute book to be kept for that purpose."

With regard to the funds of the Institution, it will be sufficient here to say that the current expenditure this year has increased a great deal more when compared with 1864, and it is more than three times the amount of interest realized from the different investments. Not only the interest but the entire revenue of the Institution, viz. Rs. 4,750, have been absorbed, and besides about Rs 1,709 have been drawn from the last year's balance. The funds of the Institution in hand amount to Rs. 54,296-9-1.

Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass has given Rs. 2,099 for a Prize Medal, but the interest on that sum being not sufficient to defray the cost of a gold medal, it has been allowed to stand over and accumulate till the next year.

The Board cannot allow this opportunity to pass without thanking those ladies and gentlemen who, approving the object of the Institution, have subscribed handsome sums as donations, and have given prize books; and also to the members of the Ladies' Committee, as well as the gentlemen examiners who, notwithstanding the pressure of their own work, so obligingly spared three days in examining the Institution, and whose labours can only be best appreciated from their long and elaborate report.

Finally, having occupied so much of your time, the Board beg now to offer their best, thanks to your Excellency for presiding on this occasion and to Lady Frere for her kindly consenting to distribute the prizes, and to the other ladies and gentlemen who have honoured us with their presence to-day. When the distribution of the prizes—which consisted of books and, had taken place, and the examination was concluded, &c.

His Excellency said—Gentlemen of the Committee,—I should be very sorry indeed if it were to be supposed that the expression of our feelings as to what we have seen and heard this day, was a mere matter or form; for I do not think any stranger coming here and seeing what we have seen of these children, could fail to carry away the same impression—even if he did not care for India, as I am sure most of us do care—of those proceedings, and to hold that memory for his lifetime (Applause). But to us who are older inhabitants, what we have seen to-day in this school is of the greatest interest, be cause it speaks so forcibly of the great truths inculcated in the minds of his children by my old friend the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee and of the services rendered by him in this matter, as well as of the services of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, which are now beginning to bear most valuable fruits. (Applause). I am sure there is not one of the Parsee community, who can remember Mr. Framjee Cowasjee who will not feel a deep personal interest in all that we have seen here to-day, and, at the same time, it is very gratifying to those who witnessed the examination of the school last year, to observe the evident improvement there is, in those young ladies whom we recognise as having been in the institution twelve months ago, for their progress appears to have been a very solid and satisfactory one. (Applause) And the increase in the number of scholars, is a proof, that this most valuable Institution is becoming more thoroughly appreciated by the whole of the native community of this Island. There are one or two points, moreover, mentioned in the reports which it would be difficult to pass by without notice; and firstly, the increase in the rate of education, is an important fact as showing that Parsee and Hindu gentlemen are beginning to recognise the truth which we have long recognised in Europe—that a good education for ladies is not to be given without some personal sacrifice and expense, and with-out entailing upon some parents considerable sacrifice. I must say that the inclination of the native community to afford their children a good education is to me most satisfactory, and there is another point which must be equally gratifying to him, to whom this institution owes so much. I mean the increased attention given to their own language in the instruction of children. For a long time it used to be said to Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, and others, "if you teach your girls the English language, they will forget their own tongue, and will be the most useful to them as wives, and as mothers." But the truth is, there is great value in combining English with the vernacular, for no lady can learn any foreign language—and to these children English is a foreign tongue—without being improved in her own language. She cannot learn a foreign language, without thinking for herself more deeply and more accurately in her own, and therefore there is no need to fear that in teaching Parsee ladies English, they will forget Gujerati, and this day's proceedings is one of the proofs that the exact contrary is the case. It shows that if you teach them a foreign language, you teach them more in their own tongue as well. (Applause). I will not now detain you longer than by saying the great gratification it has given me to express to Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, how much pleasure I have felt in what I have witnessed to-day, and I am sure I only speak the sense of those present when I say to the Committee and to the lady visitors, that they deserve, and do receive our best thanks for what they have done for this most useful Institution. (Applause.)

The children having sung "God Save the Queen," the interesting proceedings terminated.

THE BUTCHERS IN THE HIGH COURT

On the 8th instant, Mr. McCulloch appeared before Mr. Justice Conch in the High Court, on behalf of Ramchunder Santoojee, and moved for a writ of *certiorari* to issue out of the Court to be directed to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Magistrate of Police, for the removal into the High Court of the proceedings taken before him on the 6th of February last, in the matter of a complaint made by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, against Ramchunder Santoojee and Hussein Khyroo, and the conviction of these persons thereon, and also the order of the Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 200, and to undergo an imprisonment for the period of three months. His Lordship granted a *rule nisi* on that occasion.

Yesterday, in accordance with the above order, the Advocate General appeared on behalf of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and the Hon'ble Mr. White on behalf of Dr. Hewlett, the Health Officer of the Municipal Commissioner—both the learned gentlemen being instructed by Mr. Leathes. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was also present. Mr. McCulloch appeared for the applicants.

The Advocate General said that he appeared to show cause why a writ of *certiorari* should not be issued, and then proceeded to read the order of the Court granting a *rule nisi*, and some portions of the affidavit of Ramchunder Santoojee.

Mr. McCulloch here called the attention of the Court to the fact of the Magistrate appearing in person on the present occasion, and remarked that it was unusual for persons in his position to do so. It was, in his opinion, enough that they should appear by counsel, or if called upon to send up the proceedings.

His Lordship said that the Magistrate was not bound to appear in person, but there was nothing to prevent him from so doing if he thought fit. He, however, thought that he had heard of an instance, where a Justice of the Peace did appear in person, but then it was alleged that he was interested personally in the proceedings alluded to. His Lordship did not know whether Mr. McCulloch objected to the Magistrate being present in person.

Mr. McCulloch did not make the observation he had addressed to the Bench, in the sense of an objection to the presence of Mr. Dosabhoy.

The Advocate General then proceeded to show cause against the rule, and referred to the enormous powers given to the Municipal Commissioner by Section 197 of the Municipal Act, which empowered him, or any person he might appoint, to enter at all reasonable times into and inspect any market, building, &c., used for the sale of butcher's meat &c., or as a slaughter house, and may examine any animal or carcase which may be therein, and in case any such may appear to be intended for the food of man, and to be unfit for such food, he shall order the same to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for such food, and the owner thereof, or any person in whose possession the same is found, shall be liable to the penalty provided by Section 273 of the Indian Penal Code. This section in the Code referred to the sale of noxious food or drink, and says: "Whoever sells, or offers or exposes for sale, as food or drink, any article which has been rendered or has become noxious, or is in a state unfit for food or drink, knowing or having reason to believe that the same is noxious as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both." The learned gentleman then proceeded to argue that the powers given in the Act were in advance of the Penal Code; the latter made it necessary that the person should have a knowledge of the article being noxious, while the Act merely made it necessary to prove the possession of the same. This was sufficient to dispose of the complaint of the applicants as to the power of the Magistrate to inflict the penalty. In the present case there had been abundant proof that the sheep seized were unfit for human food. They had been examined by the Medical Officer of the Municipality, and were pronounced by him to have been effected with small-pox, and whether the prisoners knew it or not they were subject to the penalty provided by Section 273 of the Penal Code. It appeared that they purchased these sheep early in the morning of the 6th January last, at which time it was pitch dark, they were seized by the market inspector's peon at half past five the same morning, and examined by Dr. Hewlett on the following morning, about 9 o'clock, who pronounced them to be diseased in the manner above described. The prisoners were then with the sheep given into custody, and some three hours afterwards placed before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who, after hearing the evidence of Dr. Hewlett and Mr. Higgins, convicted them both and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 200 each, and in addition sent them to prison for three months each. The first affidavit of Ramchunder stated that they did not know that the sheep were diseased, and that the Magistrate had refused to give them an opportunity of calling witnesses, and also declined to adjourn the investigation of the case, to allow them an opportunity of procuring professional assistance. The learned Advocate General then argued that the facts set forth in the affidavit—which was made on the 10th after the prisoners had been twenty-two days in prison—were not correct, and were likewise uncorroborated, no affidavit having been made by the other prisoner Hussein Khyroo in the first instance. The Magistrate, he submitted, was quite warranted in convicting the parties, on proof of the possession of the articles, and had full power to do what he did. The learned gentleman then referred to Bornes on Certiorari, with the view of showing that the Court could not now go into the question as to the quality of the meat.

His Lordship observed that he had no jurisdiction to try that question.

Mr. McCulloch said that he did not intend to raise that point, and therefore had not filed affidavits from witnesses.

The Advocate General then referred to the affidavit of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, which set forth that the affidavit of Ramchunder Santoojee had been read over to him, and that he had nothing to say in regard to the first four paragraphs therein. He admitted that on the 5th day of February last, the case referred to was called on for hearing before him under Section 197 of the Bombay Municipal Act, and that the evidence of Dr. Hewlett was taken in support of the charge, who, on being sworn, stated that the seven sheep were brought to him by Mr. Higgins as having been taken to the Boree Bander slaughter-house, and that he had examined them and found patches of the wool off the skin, and that all the sheep were effected with small-pox, and was of opinion that the meat of those sheep would be perfectly unfit for human food, and was also of opinion that any person eating the same would be inclined with disease. The evidence of Mr. P. C. Higgins was also taken in support of the charge, and who, on being sworn, stated that the sheep were brought to him by an overseer named Narayen Baboorow, and not seized in his presence; he, however, took them to Dr. Hewlett. The evidence of Narayen was also taken, and he stated that on the previous morning (4th February) at a quarter to 6 o'clock, he had been on duty at the Boree Bander slaughter house and there examined the seven sheep brought there for slaughter, and that they appeared to him to be diseased. He seized them, five of them belonged to Ramchunder Santoojee, one belonging to Hussein Khyroo, and another belonged to a third man. The two former persons were in charge of their sheep. After hearing the evidence and after the prisoners had been respectively asked whether they or either of them wished to put any questions to the witnesses, each of them declined to do so. He then called upon the prisoners for their defence, when they stated to the effect that they were not aware that the sheep were diseased; and in reply to a question by the interpreter whether they had any witness to call, they said that they left themselves to his (Mr. Dosabhoy's) mercy. He denied that the prisoners or either of them stated that they had many witnesses to prove that to the best of their knowledge and belief the sheep appeared on the 4th of February to be sound and fit to be killed for human consumption. It was not until after he had sentenced the prisoners that they asked for a postponement of the case, and stated that they wished to have professional assistance. Neither of the prisoners called any witnesses, but only stated that they had any to call in support of their defence. He denied that he stated that the prisoners could not hope to alter the conclusion at which he had arrived by any evidence they could produce, but merely said that when they applied for an adjournment of the case, after he had passed the sentence, that he stated that professional assistance then (meaning after the sentence was passed) could be of no use to them. That had the prisoners or either of them applied to him in proper time, and before the charge was finally disposed of, he would have undoubtedly granted a reasonable postponement of the case. The learned gentleman then alluded to the affidavit of Mr. Framjee's head interpreter, which fully bore out what was sworn to by the Magistrate in his affidavit. Another affidavit, sworn to by Dr. Hewlett, was then referred to, which set forth the facts of the sheep having been brought to him by the prisoners, and his examining them, and proceeding them to be infected with small-pox, and consequently unfit for human food, and also as to the charge being investigated and proved before the magistrate, and to the interpreter asking them if they had any witnesses to call, and of their saying they had none; and of hearing sentence passed on them, when they for the first time asked for an adjournment of the case until the next day, stating that they wished for professional assistance, which adjournment was refused by the magistrate. The affidavit further stated that, judging from the state of the sheep when brought to him on the morning of the 5th February, and the progress which the disease had then made, he believed that the animals must on the previous day have presented strong marks of disease. The other affidavit was sworn to by Mr. C. P. Higgins, inspector of markets, and bore out all the material fact, that were sworn to in Dr. Hewlett's affidavit. The Advocate General submitted that these affidavits clearly and distinctly showed that the facts were not correctly reported by the applicants for the writ of *certiorari*. He had now little more to do than refer to the affidavit sworn to by both the parties in reply to those of the prisoners and the other parties. This affidavit set forth that they paid the full and proper price for the sheep, that they had always been in the habit of buying sound and healthy animals, and that they appeared in good healthy condition at the time. They never thought nor were they informed that the examination before Mr. Dosabhoy was a final one, or they would have at once secured the services of a professional man to defend them from the charges now brought against them, submitted that the allegations contained in the affidavits of the prisoners had been fully answered, and therefore urged that no case had been made out to warrant the Court in ordering a writ of *certiorari* to issue and that the order ought to be discharged.

The Hon. Mr. White rose to argue against the rule, appearing on behalf, as he said, of the Municipal Commissioner, and this by party by whom the prosecution had been originally instituted.

Mr. McCulloch said it was not clear that his honourable and learned friend had any *locus standi* there.

His Lordship said that it came to this: he supposed that the learned gentleman had been instructed to appear by the Municipal Commissioner for the Health Officer.

Mr. White said that was the case. He then proceeded to argue on the same side as the Advocate General at considerable length. The 197th section of the Act, he explained, was identical with the 99th section of Act XIV. of 1856, relative to the cow-houses of this place, the only difference being that in the old Act the penalty was but Rs. 100, and in the new one the more severe imposition of section 237 of the Penal Code. The reason for increasing the penalty was in consequence of the inefficiency of the old law, the fines being of so small an amount were paid readily and the amount recovered by the parties combining together to impose an additional anna per pound on the meat sold in the bazaar on the following day.

Mr. McCulloch replied, and in doing so observed that the parties for whom he appeared had been prevented probably from applying to the Court at an earlier period in consequence of difficulties in the way of obtaining professional assistance while in prison. He then alluded to and commented upon the fact that the magistrate's notes did not appear to have been attached to his affidavit, and inferred from that that he had taken no notes of the case. And if such were the case it would seem that the affidavit could only have been made from memory after a lapse of several weeks, while the affidavits of the prisoners were made from facts which must have made a lasting impression upon their minds, and therefore, were likely to be more correct. This argument applied likewise to the other three affidavits, though he did not by that intend to attribute anything improper to any of these gentlemen.

The Advocate General said that Mr. Dosabhoy's affidavit was made from his notes.

His Lordship said that he could not take cognizance of that, but looking at the manner in which that affidavit was drawn up, it certainly would appear to have been made from notes.

Mr. McCulloch said that there was nothing to show that these notes had been taken at the time. He then proceeded to combat the line of argument taken by his learned friends, and expressed it to be his opinion that the right construction to be put upon the section of the Act was, that a knowledge of the same should be proved as in the Penal Code. The learned gentleman concluded by submitting that he had made out a proper case for the interference of the Court.

His Lordship in giving his decision said that the writ was granted on an affidavit of Ramchunder Suntoojee, the 5th and 10th paragraphs of which were the material ones, and this affidavit was made 22 days after the conviction of the prisoners. Ramchunder might have been mistaken in his recollection of what had occurred, and it was just as probable that he was so as that the affidavits of the other parties were made from imperfect memory. The affidavit of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee contradicted distinctly the first affidavit of Ramchunder. His Lordship did not think it at all probable that the magistrate would refuse to give them an opportunity of calling witnesses if they had applied to him at the proper time. The affidavit in reply of the prisoners only reiterated the statements made in the first one. After commenting upon the other affidavits, his Lordship said that he could not but come to the conclusion that what Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee did was quite proper, and he was glad to be able to come to that conclusion. And then, alluding to the question raised on the ground of locality, he said he was of opinion that no case had been made out for making the rule absolute. His Lordship next read and commented upon the 197th section of the Act and clause 273 of the Indian Penal Code, and was understood to express it as being his opinion that it was not necessary that the person should know, or have reason to know, that the food or animal was unfit for the food of man, to convict him under the Municipal Act. The punishment inflicted by section 273 of the Penal Code was a fine of Rs. 1,000 with or without imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, and he was of opinion that that section was imported into section 197 of the Municipal Act. It was, no doubt, a very severe punishment, but there were conclusive and good reasons which led the legislature to impose it, out of regard to the necessity of preserving the public health, as well as for other considerations. A considerable discretion was left in the hands of the tribunal, which would no doubt be properly used. The rule would therefore be discharged with costs.

FORT POLICE COURT.—23RD MARCH.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Peter Dinpsteen and Lawrence Lamons, two seamen on board the British ship *Robert Sedden*, was charged by Captain Pennington, the master of that vessel, with refusal of duty.

Captain Pennington said that this morning the prisoners were liberated from prison, and on seeing them on shore he ordered the boarding master to go on board; but they refused to do so, and he gave them into custody.

His Worship strongly urged them to return to their duty; but as they refused, he sent them to the House of Correction for four weeks.

ASSAULT ON A SHIP CAPTAIN.—Lawrence Lamons, one of the defendants in the last case, was then charged by Captain Pennington with assaulting him.

Captain Pennington said that on seeing Lamons on the bunder he asked him to go on board, when he not only refused, but struck him a blow on the shoulder.

Captain John Sanderson gave corroborative evidence.

The prisoner made no defence.

His Worship sentenced him to one week's imprisonment.

ANOTHER REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—William Low, seaman of the ship *Keith*, was charged by Mr. James Dawes, the chief officer of that ship, with disobedience of lawful commands.

The charge was proved, and it appeared that the prisoner had already been imprisoned for a similar offence. He refused to return to his duty; and His Worship sentenced him to two weeks' imprisonment.

A CELESTIAL THIEF.—Afook, a Chinaman, was charged with stealing a blanket worth Rs. 3, the property of Judas Isaac, from a tony, which got adrift in the harbour about a fortnight ago.

The charge was proved, and the prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

THEFT BY EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.—John Daley, John Thomas Knight, and Samuel Brown, three soldiers of the King's Own, were brought up on a charge of stealing a gold watch, a morocco leather case, and the work of a musical box, the property of Byramjee Hormusjee, but as the watch has not yet been recovered a further remand was granted.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Fifth Day, Friday, 23rd March.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

His Lordship took his seat on the Bench at 10 o'clock, when the following gentlemen were called upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

ALEXANDER CHARLES BRICE, ESQ.,—*Foreman.*
H. Coke, Esq. — Alex. Brown, Esq.
A. E. Ashley, Esq. — W. H. Nicholson, Esq.
E. M. Foggo, Esq. — A. E. Campbell, Esq.
L. H. Boult, Esq. — J. W. H. Ilberry, Esq.
R. B. Acroyd, Esq. — and
J. Campbell, Esq. — P. H. Howlett, Esq.

Four native jurors were challenged by the prisoner in the subjoined case.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—Austin Rochford, European, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that he wilfully did an act, he being a servant of the G. I. P. Railway Company, which he was legally prohibited from doing, and in consequence of which act two men were injured, while the safety of other persons on the railway was endangered.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Mr. Crawford, Solicitor to the G. I. P. Railway Company, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was not defended by counsel. The learned counsel briefly stated to the jury, the circumstances under which the prosecution arose. The several counts of the indictment, some of which were laid under the Railway Act and others under the Penal Code, were also explained.

John Thomson, an engine-driver on the G. I. P. Railway, knew the prisoner and remembered the 16th December last, on which date he took down a goods train to the Boree Bunder station. Prisoner was there as a fireman. Witness left the train at Boree Bunder, and took the engine back to Byculla, the prisoner and the native fireman accompanying him on the engine. Witness put the engine into the clock siding, hauled the brake on the tender, stopped the regulator, put the slides out of the gear, &c., and the Byculla station; and fixed the engine by means of a spring. Unless somebody removed the spring, the engine could not have been moved. In order to move the engine forward, it would have been necessary to lift the spring. The prisoner and the native fireman left the engine at the same time with the witness, who returned to the engine about 3 P. M. He found that, since he left, the engine had been moved five or six yards backwards, and the reversing-lever was in the back gear. The regulator was shut, and the brake was tied on. Witness left the engine in charge of the engine-turner, Thomas Ledley. The fireman does not meddle with the engine according to the rules of the Company. If it was necessary to turn the engine, there was a person specially appointed for that duty. Witness, on returning to the engine, found lying between the rails three men, native workmen in the yard.

To the Court—Witness, on his return, saw the prisoner on the engine-shed, not on the engine.

To the Jury—Witness, on his return, found about the same pressure on the gauge as when he left it; but did not really know how much it was.

To the Prisoner,—You did not on any previous occasion move the engine. A few days previously to this occurrence, I did not get off the engine and leave you in charge.

Thomas Ledley, an engine-turner at the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway, remembered the day of the accident, the 16th December last. The engine was brought by the last witness to the station, and made over to witness. (Corroborates the last witness as to the state in which the engine was left by the engine-driver.) Witness reduced the fires so as to take the steam down, till it was time to go out again. It was to go out at 4-15 P. M. with the Baroda junction train, but while witness was engaged in his recollection of what had occurred, and it was just as probable that he was so as that the affidavits of the other parties were made from imperfect memory. The affidavit of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee contradicted distinctly the first affidavit of Ramchunder. His Lordship did not think it at all probable that the magistrate would refuse to give them an opportunity of calling witnesses if they had applied to him at the proper time. The affidavit in reply of the prisoners only reiterated the statements made in the first one. After commenting upon the other affidavits, his Lordship said that he could not but come to the conclusion that what Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee did was quite proper, and he was glad to be able to come to that conclusion. And then, alluding to the question raised on the ground of locality, he said he was of opinion that no case had been made out for making the rule absolute. His Lordship next read and commented upon the 197th section of the Act and clause 273 of the Indian Penal Code, and was understood to express it as being his opinion that it was not necessary that the person should know, or have reason to know, that the food or animal was unfit for the food of man, to convict him under the Municipal Act. The punishment inflicted by section 273 of the Penal Code was a fine of Rs. 1,000 with or without imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, and he was of opinion that that section was imported into section 197 of the Municipal Act. It was, no doubt, a very severe punishment, but there were conclusive and good reasons which led the legislature to impose it, out of regard to the necessity of preserving the public health, as well as for other considerations. A considerable discretion was left in the hands of the tribunal, which would no doubt be properly used. The rule would therefore be discharged with costs.

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THEFT.—Partab Sawlal, a Hindoo lad, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft; and, in consideration of his youth, was sentenced to receive fifteen blows with a rattan upon his person; and was then to be discharged.

ABANDONING A NEW-BORN CHILD.—Rjee, woman, was placed at the bar on an indictment for murder, and for abandoning her own new-born child.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bayley, Advocate General, was for the prosecution.

Mr. Burton for the prisoner, who pleaded guilty to abandoning her own child.

Mr. Bayley, in answer to His Lordship, said he would abandon the other charge against the prisoner.

His Lordship told the prisoner the learned Advocate General had shown great humanity in abandoning the charge of murder; but that the least punishment he could award her on the other charge to which she had pleaded guilty, was five years' imprisonment in the Bombay jail.

A common Jury was empannelled, before whom the following case was tried:—

FORGERY AND THEFT.—Gopinath Ramchunder, Hindoo, was indicted for forging an allotment paper and receipt for five shares in the Bombay Commission Agency and Banking Corporation (Limited); and he was further charged with stealing the same on the 9th March 1865.

Paudoorung Cassinath said he was clerk to Messrs. Leathes, Solicitors, and that he knew the prisoner, who was his brother-in-law, and lived near him at Mahim. In March 1865 witness had five shares in the Bombay Commission Agency and Banking Corporation (allotment paper produced). He paid the deposit, or first call, on the shares. He kept the letter of allotment and receipt in a pocket book, which laid on the table in his bedroom. Some days after he paid the allotment, he lost the letter and the receipt. On the day he missed them, the prisoner visited him at Mahim, about half past six P. M., and went with him to the bed-room. The papers were then safe in the pocket book. Witness went out to get a betel-leaf, leaving prisoner alone in the room. On witness returning in about an hour and a half or two hours, prisoner had gone. Witness immediately looked for the pocket book and found that the papers were gone. He searched for the prisoner that night but could not find him. Witness found him the next morning at his house and said "where are my allotment papers?" Prisoner replied. "I took them to Bombay and left them there." Witness preferred a charge of theft against the prisoner which was dismissed. Witness next saw the paper in January last in Messrs. Leathes' office. They were brought there by Purshotum Jethabhoy. The endorsement was witness' name, but not in his own handwriting. It was a forgery. The production of the endorsement rendered the letters of allotment saleable. Witness did not authorise any one to write his signature on the paper.

By the Court—The charge against the prisoner was dismissed by the magistrate for want of evidence, as witness had not found the papers then. When charged with the theft, prisoner said no more than what he had previously stated to witness.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner—I did not give you the shares and authorise you to sign them for me, neither did I go away to Bewree. You never asked me who should sign for me. I gave you a receipt belonging to your cousin, but that was not on account of my going anywhere. That receipt was given you by me, not by your cousin direct. I sent you to pay the call on both allotments, and gave you the money for both. I did not send you to the share-market with the receipt to enquire the price of the shares. You acted as broker for me in the sale of certain Mahim Financial shares. When you came to my room, I thought you came as usual to visit me. I gave you with the money the railway shares on P. M. and you were arrested at 6 the next morning. You went before Mr. Edginton of your own accord, after I had you arrested. I think you were before the magistrate twice. You cross-examined me before the magistrate, and I say that I lost the papers from the pocket book. At the time I brought the charge I was not aware that you had signed the receipt. You said you had lost the shares at the Mazagon Police Court, but you did not tell me that you had been long looking for them two years ago to get married. I did not go there at all last year. I did not prosecute you because I am unfriendly towards you. The table in my room is a writing desk with a book-case. I did not state at the Mazagon Police Court that you had forced open the lock.

In reply to the jury, the prosecutor said—The other receipt was given to the prisoner, I believe, for shares which he purchased for himself. It was an allotment paper and receipt. I have never given prisoner permission to sign my name.

Purshotum Jetha examined—About twelve months ago I carried on business as a share broker. I once sold some shares to the prisoner—I purchased five shares in the Bombay Banking Corporation from him. The prisoner delivered to me the allotment paper produced, numbered 898 and the receipt numbered 523. I purchased them at the rate of Rs. 131 for the five shares. I afterwards sold the shares in January last to one Vithal Charswalla and he delivered the shares to the last witness. I returned the money to Wittoba. The endorsement was on the receipt when I bought the shares. Prisoner brought the receipt to me, and I paid him the sum of Rs. 131½ in my account because I keep no books. I recognized the prisoner, as I had seen him occasionally in the bazaar. I should know a man again whom I had dealt with. I did not see the prisoner sign the receipt. Shares unsigned are not saleable. At the present time I am a piece goods merchant. I have kept books for some months. I took down the number of the shares for fear I should lose them.

By the Jury—I have not taken the number of any shares that I have bought. It was the first and last time I acted as a share broker.

A witness named Wittoo Narayen was called, but as he did not appear in discharge of his recognizance for Rs. 320, the sum was forfeited.

Jaroo Bappo, police havildar, deposed to apprehending the prisoner who said nothing.

Paudoorung Cassinath re-called, and said the formation of the letters in the endorsement was not the same as his own handwriting.

In his defence, the prisoner said the shares were entrusted to him to sell by the prosecutor. He kept them by him two or three days as they were low in the market and then lost them in the bazaar. He told the prosecutor of the loss and offered to pay him, but he would not accept the offer. Mr. Brown, the magistrate, said the case was one for the Small Cause Court.

His Lordship having summed up, the Jury retired to consider their verdict.

On their return to Court, after a short absence, they gave a verdict of guilty of forgery.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, remarked on the nature of the charge, and addressing the prisoner said: Two years ago you might have been hanged for this offence, but the law has been altered and made more merciful. However, there is no doubt the offence you have committed is a very grave one against society, for no man would be safe were he liable to have his name forged upon valuable securities like those to which you affixed the prosecutor's name. The fact of your relationship to the prosecutor, I think, aggravates your offence. Under all the circumstances, the mildest sentence I can pass upon you is five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PENSIONS TO EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—You have a long letter on the above subject, in your issue of to-day, written, probably, by a man who feels himself much wronged by the new rules for pensions in the Educational Department. I doubt whether "Vox's" irony will be universally understood, and there is a tone of bitterness in his remarks which is not to be admired, but it is pretty evident that he has been deeply wounded and is still quivering. Many in the department will find the new rules anything but a gain, and to those who have been long looking for them the expectation of having former advantages, considered and continued their publication, must be a very great disappointment.

When the new rules for the Uncovenanted Service were put forth, it was stated that the reasons for making a distinction in the case of Educational and Law Officers were fully explained, and that, therefore, their claims would be separately considered. This was about three years ago. It is absurd to suppose that it can have taken that time to consider these claims; and it seems to me little less than an insult, after making fair promises, and after having kept those officers so long in a state of eager expectation, to publish a set of rules that does away altogether with their former advantages, and that places almost every man in the department in a really worse position than before.

I do not wonder it occurs to "Vox" that the despatch may have been written in derision. It is difficult to understand how such a despatch can have been seriously intended to carry out its professions. One is almost tempted to think there is some mistake in it, some mistake or misprint in figures. No one with ordinary intelligence could have given any careful thought to the matter, without seeing that these rules must *injure* a large body of those whom they profess to benefit.

There is not a man in the department but what is placed in a worse position, as compared with the Uncovenanted Service, than he held before. And there are very few that are not worse off absolutely than under

THE OLD RULES.

22nd March.

THE AMATEUR CONCERT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In common with all who were present at the Amateur Concert last night, I am sure I was greatly gratified with the proceedings. Nothing could have been nicer than the whole thing; music, rooms lighting, and company; and I should not regret the fourteen shillings, which at the recommendation of the landlord of my hotel, I paid for admission, even if that sum were not going in a small degree to defray the expenses of your delightful new organ.

The opportunity it afforded me of having a good stare at my leisure at the beaming countenance of your worthy Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, (who by the way was, I am sure, suffering the keenest martyrdom during the boredom called, in the programme, "a selection") was in itself worth the money. Not to mention the agreeable presence of several delightfully dressed and pretty ladies, at whom I respectfully but steadily gazed with becoming wonder and reverence. I had the satisfaction of mingling, as it were, on equal terms, with many beautifully attired and lovely men (I could, no doubt, dispose of my bearing to regard the modest but graceful and aristocratic looking stranger, who sat unobtrusively by himself in one corner of the room, as an eminent swell in disguise. It would be difficult, I feel convinced, to find anywhere more ravishing singers and songs more pleasantly sung than many that I got in return for my seven rupees. Very early in the evening, indeed, I lost my heart irrevocably to a most bewitching lady, who was good enough to assure me, in delightful strains, that she fully reciprocated my hasty but eternal passion. I say "me," advisedly, because although with impartial fervour she exclaimed to every other abominable male in the room "*Sempre piu t'amo*," and although I was only an insignificant unit of the audience, the subject of this very general moral embrace, I protest, that I have a special right to take it to myself if I like. She may have been astonished at a pertinacious and regular hammering on the floor which followed her song. That was mine. If she observed a particularly judicious tone in the applause coming from my part of the room, the word "Brava," pronounced several times in a loud voice, with an exquisitely modulated Italian accent, and the aforesaid well-sustained rapping from the ferule of a large white umbrella prolonged for some seconds after every other sound in the room had subsided, she may be gratified to learn that it was all mine. Surely a bagman may be a man! and was I called upon to stop because people chose to look surprised?

And then there was another lady who delighted me with whatever she did, and who sang with most artistic intonation and purity, and sweet sympathetic voice, a sacred air by "Popliffe" in the third part. And another who executed most astonishing roulades and startling bravura passages with grace and agility and a highly trained flexible voice, and who in the course of the evening got into dreadful perplexity about some mysterious "Message," which she wanted sent off somewhere or other in a hurry, and which could not be got rid of on any terms at all, which, considering the condition of the electric telegraph in India, is after all not to be wondered at. And then there was an amiable gentleman who twittered sweetly on a flute; and a gentleman who had a lovely tenor voice, and who got an encore for singing a song, which, if the song and the singing didn't altogether deserve, the voice did. The song was all about "a beautiful eye and a beautiful star," which, whether the eye or the star, or both, I couldn't quite make out. There or was labouring under some topographical confusion in being "so near and yet so far," which rather reminded one of the difficulties a very drunken gentleman suffers, when trying to reach the haven of the next lamp-post. Then there were other gentlemen and ladies who sang trios and glees, and ladies and gentlemen who played on harmoniums, and a gentleman who played a very good solo on a very bad piano. And last, but far from least, there meandered promiscuously through the programme, a gentleman of goodly proportions, who didn't seem to find it altogether easy work, who did all sorts of things in the most energetic and delightful way imaginable. No less was he to be commended for the manful sway of his baton over the chorus in the "Kyrie Eleison," during which he broke his baton and had to scramble after the pieces, than for the ferocious comicality of his "Figaro," which far exceeded the original fun of that highly amusing character. His reading of it may have been a trifle wanting in lightness perhaps, and Tuscany might hardly choose to father some of his Italian. But what of that? The audience was amused, and intense gratification was afforded to a

COMMIS VOYAGEUR.

THE PRESENT DEPRESSION IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Some writer in to-day's *Times of India*, signing "Nemo," has at last discovered why my shares are so depressed, and hastens to announce his opinion that nothing but future loss and further falls are to be expected. It is very easy to be a prophet, and to wonder why people didn't do this and avoid that, when the crash has come, there are probably few who—"I told you so" "I knew it all along," would have sold out, pocketed our premiums, and retired to a better hemisphere; but, as in a case of strong fever, where the reaction leaves the patient so weak after the crisis is over, that those around despair of recovery at all, so it is now with the Bombay share market; I prefer to assure "Nemo" that it is not the "liability" that frightens people and sends shares down, so much as the terrible fear which haunts them of being again swindled out of their money. The *real* disease is an utter want of confidence in everybody and everything. I don't believe that even John Fleming, the British mendicant, *par excellence*, could start and float a company in Bombay just now.

"Nemo" says, the only Land Company in Bombay which stands at a premium is the "Elphinstone." He is wrong, for Back Bay shares are still eighty per cent. above par; he also enumerates the limited upon land schemes, but forgets that the payment of calls is not tantamount to the money being lost. He overlooks much that can and might be urged in favour of land shares at present prices, and in his unreasoning conclusions totally forgets that the very future, which appears to him so hopeless and gloomy, is in reality fraught with hope and success for those who know how to wait. None of the Land Companies are, as far as I am aware, yet bankrupt, and if calls are made, it is to be assumed that the money will be used for the benefit of the shareholders, more wisely, perhaps, from past experience.

In Bombay property is the

while the rule which imposes all the responsibilities of ordinary partnership on commanditarian lenders is not unknown.

There exists, in our opinion, very strong reasons for laying down some general rule binding on all Indian Courts as to the liabilities incurred by commanditarian lenders. High Courts, or Courts nearly resembling High Courts, will before long be established in all parts of India, and among the most certain results of the creation of these tribunals will be increased uniformity of decision by judicial officers, not merely in the territories under each jurisdiction, but throughout the whole country. Meantime the influence of English Mercantile Law, of which the authority has always been great in India, will, in the absence of a Civil Code, certainly not tend to diminish, and the rule of English law which the Courts would consider themselves bound to apply to commanditarian loans, if this Bill did not pass, would probably be the rule which existed before the analogous English statute received the sanction of Parliament. The effect, therefore, of not extending the Bill to the Mofussil would be to generalize usage which saddles the commanditarian lender with unlimited liability, at the expense of the usages, at present more pervalent, under which his liability is limited, or under which he is not made subject to especial liability of any kind.

The majority of the Committee entertain no doubt that the general rule for all India should be that embodied in the Bill, and that the loan of money on terms of receiving remuneration out of profits ought not, of itself, to constitute the lender a partner. The rule will not apply to cases where there is something more in the transaction than a mere stipulation for remuneration out of the profits and, even where it would otherwise apply, it will be open to individuals to vary it by special agreement.

Our Hon'ble colleague, Raja Sabib Dyal, would have the general rule conform to that embodied in the English Partnership Agendment Act.

We recommend that the Bill be passed without amendment.

H. S. MAINE.
W. MANSFIELD.
W. GREY.
W. N. MASSEY.
RAJA SAHIB DYAL BAHADUR.
D. COWIE.
G. ROSS.

BILL FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE POST OFFICE.

(From the Englishman, March 17.)

WE, the undersigned, the members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to whom the Bill for the management of the Post Office, for the regulation of the duties of postage, and for the punishment of offences against the Post Office was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the annexed list.

We have made no alteration in Section 5 of the Bill, which prescribes the rates of letter postage. It was stated by the mover of the Bill, at the meeting of the Council on the 2nd February 1866, that the Government had issued a circular with the object of eliciting opinions, both from public officers and others, on the question whether the present law unit of weight operates as an obstacle to the use of the Post Office by the bulk of the population, and it has since been intimated to us that if the result of this inquiry should show that there is reasonable ground for believing such to be the case, the Government will be prepared to introduce a modified system of weight from the beginning of the official year 1867-68. The immediate effect of the change, it is estimated by the Director-General of the Post Office, would be to entail a loss of revenue at the rate of about six lakhs per annum.

Under these circumstances, and as the Director General is desirous with reference to other points that the Bill should be proceeded with, we have considered it desirable to submit our report upon the Bill without further delay, and to make no alteration in Section 5.

The Governor-General in Council, we [illegible] power under the existing law [illegible] tinued to him by Section [illegible] rize from time to time [illegible] provided that no [illegible] prescribed by the law.

In Section 6 of the Bill we have altered the unit of weight for newspapers from six tolahs to four tolahs, and we have restricted the section to newspapers only, which will defeat the interpretation clause to be any periodical publication published at regular intervals not exceeding thirty-one days. Pamphlets and other printed papers fall more appropriately under the section concerning the book post. We have not thought it expedient to adopt in this section a suggestion which has been made, that two or more newspapers if within ten tolahs, should be carried for a single rate of postage. It is open to any one to have recourse to this means of economising postage by causing his newspapers to be sent as book-packets; and by the omission of Section 12 of the Bill as originally drawn, this course will now be available, as well on lines of communication on which the banghy post and the letter post are carried together, as on other lines. On those lines on which the letter post will continue to be carried separately, we think it reasonable that each newspaper should be charged with postage, the privilege being given of transmission by the letter post under all circumstances.

In Section 10 (which was No. 16 of the original Bill) we have altered the unit of weight for books, &c., from twenty tolahs to ten tolahs. Newspapers and book packets are thus placed on the same footing, but to the former is given the right to be transmitted by the letter Post under all circumstances. Book-packets will be forwarded with the letter post when the banghy post and the letter post are carried together, as in the case of communication by railroad or mail cart.

We have altered the scale of banghy postage in Section 11, by omitting the rates for distances under one hundred miles, and by inserting a column of rates for parcels exceeding twenty and not exceeding fifty tolahs. The minimum charge for a parcel is thus raised from two annas to four annas. For this, however, it may be carried 300 miles, and as the despatch of every parcel, however short a distance it may be sent, includes registration, a minimum charge of four annas seems reasonable.

We have omitted the section numbered 12 in the original Bill, as it does not appear to us to be required. The proviso to Section 11 sufficiently guards against the use of the bhangy post for the transmission of the letters, and there seems no good reason for imposing any restrictions on the transmission of newspapers by the bhangy post.

We have made no other alterations in the Bill which call for special notice.

W. GREY.
CECIL BEADON.
W. MANSFIELD.
H. S. MAINE.
D. COWIE.
GEO. ROSS.

16th March, 1866.

MAJOR BRADY'S LETTERS.

THE OASIS, ALDERSHOT.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, Feb. 17.)

MY DEAR TOM,—Before I could get through half my pantomimes, I was obliged to come down here to settle a little row in the regiment, and to look after the repairs of the Oasis, which has suffered greatly in the violent gales, so I will find to my cost when Barrack Master Smith, whom may the Lord preserve (I won't say "assolizie," for I don't rightly know what it means, and it looks like "going to grass"), on my leaving this smiling valley. And indeed I was glad to get away from London, because I was tired of discussions about Jamaica and the Fenian conspiracy. I listened to all I heard—(you know I seldom read)—and from what I heard several opinions began to form in my mind.

I must come to the conclusion that, though Mr. Gordon, of Jamaica, may have deserved hanging, there was not evidence to show the fact; and further, Governor Eyre was wrong in sending him away to be tried by court-martial. But, upon my word, Tom, I believe his fate, hard as it was, will be enviable in comparison with that of the unfortunate Governor or of the members of the Court. I would not be Kelly, ensign, 4th W. I. R., for something, I can tell you. The error in judgment, or whatever it was, will cost them dearly; and I am not sure that Cardwell will get out of the dingy business, in which every one seems to have got as black as the pots. Depend on it, Tom, if ever I have to deal with my dusky brethren, I shall treat them with the most profound consideration, and that if any one has to execute the dear creatures for little accesses to insanity, murder, man-eating, or the like, it won't be your affectionate brother. I cannot be treated worse for letting rebellion run riot than I am sure to be if I put it down. And as it is better to be regarded as an inhuticide than as a miscreant, I shall let things slide. You know I am not unfriendly to the lower orders of the race, but I cannot consent to sacrifice my friends and himself to the irrepressible negro. Let us have justice for the black man and for the white man. I fear hard things were done in Jamaica. I would like to know what would be done in Dublin Castle were the Fenians sacked Dublin Castle, killed Lord Wodehouse and his Staff, chopped off the Lord Mayor's head, and chivied Corry Cornellan? But "That in the negro's but a choleric word which in the white man is rank blasphemy," with some people.

I was amused by hearing Straggles, who affects to be a Liberal because he is heir to a Whig earl, and thinks it right to be on the side of the people, read a paragraph from the *Morning Star* which was headed "Melancholy Disaster at Sea: Eating a Black Cook this morning.. Now, it was not the disaster to the white people the *Morning Star* cared about, but what troubled the negro organ was the hard fate of the black cook, who was eaten by the whites—an aggravation of the misery of the poor whites almost beyond belief. To be obliged to eat your cook is a very great calamity indeed, I think. It is the *ultima ratio* of a hungry man. It is the last *coup* of the gambler who has no more hope of fortune. It is a sign that a man gives up all hope of cooked food. But to eat one's black cook may be an exhibition of maniacal hunger or a measure of calculated deadly revenge, or a revolt of depraved taste. In the *Morning Star's* eye—a very negro eye indeed—it was the crime of doing anything cruel to a negro, or making him useful in any way, which caused the meal to be thought a disaster. I hope it was not a fast-day, and that there was no Roman Catholic on board when they ate the cook, for he was certainly meat. What a terrible blow under such circumstances it would have been for some hungry Protestant to have pointed to the cooked cook, and to have exclaimed, "*Hic niger est; hunc tu, Romane, caveto!*" They have eaten a lot of us and of each other, these dark gentlemen, and the diet has not disagreed with them. But it is a rank offence for us to taste their flesh under any circumstances, and the *Morning Star* will probably go into mourning for their lost cook. From my heart I wish he was alive to cook for the editor and his friends, and take them to Africa with him if our climate does not agree with them. For my part I will never give a penny to any plan of African exploration. I do not agree with Bedford Pim and the men of the Anthropological Society as to all niggerdom, but I am sure we have much to lose and nothing to gain in Africa,—our health, our complexions, our reputations, our livers. I am not in palm-oil, gold-dust, ivory, and the like, and few who go there ever come back, or if they do are the better for it. Indeed there is one exception.

M. du Chaillu has come back victorious. It is very kind of him not to eat the people who denied his statement concerning the existence of a race of Africanc annibals. But undeterred by the fate of early unbelievers in the gorilla and in the pitomogale velox and cannibals, Mr. Crawford did not hesitate to declare he did not believe Du Chaillu's new discovery of a race of dwarfs. He will share the fate of the doubting doctor of the British Museum, and be devoured at a function. The pit-omogale is a creature like an otter, but Du Chaillu only sent home its skin, and a great naturalist at once declared it was a sort of rat, and in order to stamp the lie upon the discoverer, called it the mythomys—a "lying mouse," but it turned out that it was the great naturalist who was the mythophyist, and some day or other we may see Mr. Crawford doing penance at the Geographical, with a negro dwarf on his back.

I have read with great regret what you tell me about Ballyragget and the Fenians. How the deuce is the disease spreading into your peaceful country? A republic in Ireland! Why, they might as well think of a monarchy in the moon. Of all the king-worshipping, lord-loving people that ever lived there's none to equal our countrymen. But if they don't get their share of royalty and nobleman, by dear Tom, they'll shout for a republic out of spite; and if kings and lords don't like going over there, ay, and staying there, they must put up with disloyalty and tenant-right-aboo, and the rest of it. Why, when even a wretched princeling, who made one of our worst English kings, went over there a few years ago, he did more to gain the fealty of the wild kernes and their chiefs than all the force and valour of De Courcys and Fitzstephens, Fitz Thises and Fitz Thatses had effected. It may be very uncomfortable and very unreasonable, but the fact is so. The Lord-Lieutenant is just enough to put them in mind of the real thing; they want flesh and blood, and not a dummy; they would sooner be gobbled up by King Stork than be fed by King Log. And when the Lord Mayor wished the Queen would come over, that the people might testify their loyalty, he was not far out, though the very same day they were proclaiming all sorts of places.

It is a very dismal thing to have this eternal Irish blister on us, or rather it is a boil on the fair face of our body politic, which shows there is something wrong in our Constitution. Some months ago *Punch* made merry with a very fine John Bull kicking out a very gorilla-like Fenian from his threshold. But John Bull has now 47 regiments represented in Ireland out of his 109, and 6 regiments of his cavalry, and Fenians cannot be left out of the Queen's Speech; though they may be as contemptible as we have been assured they are on the best possible authority for many weeks. There are special commissions and such like panaceas in full play, and yet the stage rotten, the army hopelessly gangrened, and the Navy sunk in a bathos of imbecility. Our moral standard is lowered to 0, and our physical standard is down below it. We have been going for 700 years and more to the devil. I dare say the last Roman legionary—perhaps the bulky bargee in Millais's picture, who is tearing himself away from the loveliest of models—gave the whole island over to Pluto as he embarked in his trireme. So did the last of the Danes did the same in his own way; and Harold, as he died, uttered some prayers to Heaven for his lost country. We may be sure the last Pope who got his British Peter's Pence for the last time had very distinct notions concerning our utter ruin, and was as certain "that the sun of Great Britain had set for ever" as Lord Elden was when he passed Catholic emancipation. *E pure si muove!* But there are signs now and then that a greater evil than has yet befallen us may be creeping on to a paralysis of our frame. The evil I mean is auriolatry—the worship of gold. The Israelites worshipped a golden calf not because the calf was of gold, but because it was an image in gold of a deity imaged as a calf. Now, we worship gold in the lump. What on earth have Rothschilds, Smiths, Penders, Browns, Joneses, Robinsons done for this land that we should return them to Parliament? They have made themselves rich; they have enriched others; but for the strength and heart of the country they have not done so much as the most anonymous pauper who ever died in the rank and file of a battle-field, or was thrown over, like a bloody swab, from the deck of a frigate. When was it not very long ago—so completely prostrate at the foot of power that newspaper editors were prosecuted for writing what they thought of the Emperor of Russia, and so brutal that dozens of poor wretches were strung up every week at Tyburn or Newgate for offences now considered fitly punished by the edict of an edile of police, we, in our insular ignorance and cross arrogance, proclaimed that we were the envy of surrounding nations; just as for years we believed our armies were invincible even after Almanza, Buenos Ayres, and New Orleans, and marked our white days with two chalks, and had no charcoal for our black ones For my part, being no politician, I have a faith in only one thing—the existence of the nation. It lives, and will live. I am not in agonies of fear if Lord Russell goes out, or in exstacies of delight if Lord Derby comes in; nor would I, with every respect and every loyal love and truthful homage, despair of the land if the House of Hanover died out to-morrow. I say in the heart of hearts, I say "God forbid!" my dear Tom, you and I know the people in these islands are not dependent on any house for their heritage as long as the Lord of Lords gives them their own, and permits them to enjoy their rain, their sunshine, the fruits of their labour; and their right to follow out their own happiness. If our nation is not corrupted, there can be no fear for the life of its body and soul, and the only corruption of it I can fear is from a bloodless life of wealth and luxury, which shall fill its pores with diseased and vitiated blood. The moment I see John Bull prefer a profitable quiescence to a manly promptness to fight I consider he is already a carcass awaiting dissection. I do not care who may be his ruler, or what may be his form of government: I only know that he is "down among the dead men." Now, all this, my dear Tom, arises out of a certain indiscretion, in which other parties were concerned—namely, a wine merchant, who shall be anonymous, and is therefore not named—a good-natured Prince, who is not of Wales, or Augustenburg, or Cambridge, or Reuss—a *pate de foie gras* and some liquid refreshment, and a wet day at the Oasis. It means nothing, and you may take it for what it means. —Yours ever,

B.

AT CANNES.—We walked after breakfast to the new and handsome English church near this hotel. It was crowded with people; the singing, congregational chiefly, was very lovely; and we had a most earnest and beautiful sermon from the rector: an Easter Sunday sermon, on the text, "I am the Resurrection and the Life." It was sad to hear many weary coughs, and to see the shadows lengthened on many a fair young face; one fine handsome man sitting in front of us, looked fearfully ill; and I could not help wondering how many of those now gathered under that roof would live to meet another Easter Sunday. In the graveyard beautiful red roses were clustering round the stones—memorials of so many who had died in their early bloom. It is touching to see amongst so many tombs that almost all are for the young.—*Beaten Tracks, or Pen and Pencil Sketches in Italy. By the Authoress of "A Voyage en Zygzag."*

SOCIETY AT FLORENCE.—Even with our own servant, "morning calls" would be laborious work in Frogence, unless your capabilities for mounting stairs were large and your patience infinite, and discovering this for themselves, and feeling life would be valueless at such a price, the Florentines have wisely abandoned the custom. They are never found "at home." Ladies receive calls in the Cascine, paying them to each other from their carriages, drawn up in close phalanx in the Piazzone, or chatting with the half-dozen young men who linger at their side, talking the pretty nothings of the hour.

"With fellow murmurs from their feet and fans,
And *sissimo* and *sino* and sweet polite
Of vowels in their pleasant scandalous talk;
Returning from the Grand Duke's dairy farm
Before the trees grow dangerous at eight.
(For, 'twere no tree by moonlight,' Tuscans say)
To eat their ice at Doney's tenderly."

And to drink beer, too, later in the evening! Calls are paid again at the opera, each lady "receiving" in her box instead of in her drawing-room; and when the music is over, the beautiful Principesse and Marchese, women of high rank and fair fame, drive to Bomboni's cafe, and sit in a saloon there, at one or two o'clock in the morning, drinking German and English beer with their *amanti*, their *cavalieri serventi*, who are romantic, or joose, or witty, according to the humour of the hour, over their glasses. Their high-mightiness, the Principi and the Marchesi, are in a room adjoining, also drinking beer, and happy that their wives should be so well amused, and in such good care! Alas for poor Italy, when these are the mothers who are to rear and guide the great men of its future! They are as ignorant and careless as children, without a child's innocence and faith.—*Beaten Tracks, or Pen and Pencil Sketches in Italy. By the Authoress of "A Voyage en Zygzag."*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a handsome second-hand BUGGY, by LEWIS of SALISBURY. Price Rs. 750. Apply to TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, a small consignment of STATIONARY, including a few LETTER BOOKS. Also a lot of GLASS WARE, a DINNER SERVICE, and a BEDROOM SET. And a few UTILITARIAN ICE MACHINES with POWDER.
13 Meadow Street. JAS. BROWN & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES or "JEANIE OSWALD."—These Horses will be sold at 2 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY next, the 24th, at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company's premises, Byculla, without reserve.

COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE.—A brand-new PIANO, with all the latest improvements, just arrived from England, cost Sixty Pounds, and will be sold at a reduction. Apply to
CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, Dubashes,
Forbes Street, opposite David Sassoon's.
21st March 1866.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 259.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ORNAMENTAL GATES AND RAILINGS, —Daily expected to arrive, per *Hanibal*, from Liverpool, a double set of Handsome Cast Iron Ornamental Entrance Gates by the Colebrookdale Company, with 300 feet of Railing to match. Plans may be seen on application to the undersigned.

Just arrived per *Norval* and other ships, Steam Pumping Engines and Fire Engines, by SHAND, MASON & Co.
Portable and Fixed Horizontal Steam Engines and Boilers.
Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches.
Blocks and Chains.
Portland Cement.
English Leather Belting, 2 to 6 inch.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 17th March 1866.

HORSES.—A Consignment of 48 selected Australian HORSES, ex *Jeanie Oswald*, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P. M., by order of Messrs BLACKWELL & Co., on account and risk of the concerned.

The Horses can now be seen at the Veterinary and Livery Stable Company's Establishment, Byculla, where Catalogues can be obtained.

The attention of amateurs is called to the following lots:—
No. 6 Bay horse, 6 years, a very fine hack.
" 10 Chesnut horse, 5 years, a very fine saddle horse.
" 18 Black colt, 4 years, racing points and blood.
" 25 Brown horse, 5 years, brcken to saddle, a splendid mover.
" 30 and 31 Dark Grey mares, a splendid match.
" 40 Grey mare, 4 years, by Waverly: broken to saddle.
" 41 Bay mare, 5 years, nearly thoroughbred, broken to saddle, a splendid hack.
" 46 Bay horse, 6 years, a fine saddle horse, up to any weight.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the best known cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces gratefully cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA," and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for
PATEK BENOIT COURVOISIER BROTHERS } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head Quarters, for Watches, at the London International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best gold Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been offered for sale in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A splendid selection of London made jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just Landed ex *E. P. Bouverie*,
A neat and highly furnished new English-built Open Door Shigram, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.
A fashionable and neat Landau Sociable, to carry four persons inside, for one or pair of Horses, painted verdigris green, and richly with green figures, silk and cloth, with swinging holders and open back, with lamps, pole, and shaft.
This Carriage is expressly made to order for a party who parts with the same, by Silk and Sons, 8 Long Acre.
A first-rate and highly furnished new English-built Park Phaeton, with Rumble lamps, pole, and shaft, by Newton, Longacre.
A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Ditto.
Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex *Mary Stenhouse*.
Two very neat and light small four-seated Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses in front, surrounding double venetians in every direction, painted dark green, lining with Morroco Leather similar to match, with lamps and shaft, by W. and F. Thorn.
A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.
A small new English-built Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double venetians in every direction, with lamps, pole, and shaft.

Just Landed ex *William Ritson*.
A very handsome and neat English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by W. F. Thorn.

Just Landed ex *Bayard*.
One new English-built neat and light small Miniature Brougham, with circular glasses in front, spare circular sliding venetians to support circular glasses surrounding venetians and open back, with lamps, poles, and shaft, by C. Windover, Huntingdon.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice*.
A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex *Oriflamme*.
Two new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a movable driving coachbox and hind seat, with enamel apron and patent leathered dash; to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small rumble seat, with lamps. A neat, commodious, and best carriage guaranteed, and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex *Oberon*.
2 very handsome new Malvern Dog-Carts, with leather flash boards and arms, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by McNaught and Smith, and Newton, Long Acre.
Three very light four-wheeled Dog-Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just Landed ex *British Nation*.
One handsome Cab, Buggie with C. spring, lamps, by Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen.

Just received per last Overland Mail.
A Set of very best covered Buckles single Horse Harness, with mounted with Plated on German Silver Furniture, with Brown driving round rein.
Fewall bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and ball marked silver Tops, 14 per thorn.
Few Ladys, Gentlemen and Jockey Whips, some with braided all white bone plain ball marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

JUST UNLOCKED.
A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable silk Umbrella.

Property of a Gentleman.
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